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*John L. Myres.*

# HERODOTUS

## OUTLINE ANALYSIS OF BOOKS I-VI

JOHN L. MYRES

WYKEHAM PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY

Sixpence net

OXFORD

1912

UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

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TO MR. H. H. HART  
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## PREFACE

THIS Outline Analysis was drawn up in the first instance to illustrate some lectures. It was reprinted in 1900, with a few changes, in the hope that it might be of use to some who were reading Herodotus for the first time. This second edition has been continued to the end of Book VI, and owes much, in detail, to colleagues, pupils, and other friends.

The customary division of the text into 'chapters' is no older than the printed editions: and even the separation into nine 'books' is arbitrary, and probably not original. Herodotus himself, however, composed his 'histories' in sections or *λόγους*, and refers from one of these sections to another. An attempt is here made to distinguish these sections; to indicate the order of thought within each of them, and in particular to disentangle the 'main story' from frequent 'digressions', for which Herodotus himself apologizes.

These 'digressions' are indicated here by italic type. Most of them are short explanatory *footnotes*; others, at greater length, play the part of *appendices*; but Herodotus, unacquainted with these devices of the printer's art, had to interpolate them in the main narrative, and seclude them, as best he might, by the use of particles. A modern editor of unpublished manuscript would use smaller type and page references instead. In a third class of 'digression' one whole section is sandwiched in instalments with another, like the *alternate chapters* of a modern story. Such passages are noted as digressions where they stand in the traditional text, but are also analysed separately, as in sections II, VI, and X, which are 'digressions' from I, V, and IX.

JOHN L. MYRES.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

April 1912.



# ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΗΣΣΕΟΣ

ιστορίας απόδεξις

ἴδε, ὥς

μήτε τὰ γενόμενα ἐξ ἀνθρώπων τῷ χρόνῳ

ἐξίτηλα γένηται,

μήτε ἔργα μεγάλα τε καὶ θωμαστά,

τὰ μὲν Ἑλλησι, τὰ δὲ βαρβάροισι ἀποδεχθεντα,

ἀκλεᾶ γένηται,

τά τε ἄλλα καὶ

ΔΙ' ΗΝ ΑΙΤΙΗΝ

ἐπολέμησαν ἀλλήλοισι.



## HERODOTUS I—VI

1. 1 **Title-Page.** The first five lines of the treatise announce the author's name and programme of enquiry, ἱστορίας ἀποδείξις :—
- (1) to perpetuate the memory of great deeds, of which Greeks have no monopoly :  
τὰ δὲ βασιλέεσσι ἀποδέχθαι.  
cf. his portrait sketches of great Persians.
- (2) to trace effects to causes :  
καὶ οἱ ἦν αἰτίαν ἐπολέμεται ἀλλήλοισι.
- Their purpose may be best displayed in the modern form of a title-page, as on p. 3.
1. 1-5 **Preface.** (1) The object of the work (as above).  
(2) Current theories of the Eastern Question :  
the *cherchez-la-femme* theory,  
the *East-versus-West* theory.  
(3) Conflicting Myths do not concern the Historian.  
(4) The Historian's Method and Perspective.



# I. LYDIA: THE BUFFER-STATE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

## I. 7-27

8-14

14

15-16

16-25

23-4

[73-4]

26

27

## A. The Rise of Lydia. 7. The older Dynasties.

### 1. Gyges: first contact of Lydia with Hellas.

illustrated by 'Gyges' Gold' at Delphi.

### 2. Ardys: Sadyattes:—Kimmerian inroads: cf. Bk. IV. 11-12.

### 3. Alyattes:

a. Collision of Lydia with Miletus.

[*Corinth helps Miletus: Periander: Arion.*]

b. [Collision of Lydia with Media: see below C. 2.]

### 4. Croesus: a. policy towards Greeks-in-Asia.

b. policy towards Greeks-in-Europe.

## I. 28-45

28

29-33

34-45

## B. The Supremacy of Lydia: illustrated by

### 1. Geographical sketch of τὰ ἐν τῷ Ἰωνί: cf. C. 2.

### 2. Solon:— N.B. All is not well with Croesus.

### 3. Adrastus:—N.B. The beginning of the end.

## I. 46-91

46-56

56-70

72

73-4

75-6-7

78-9, 81

82

## C. The Conquest of Lydia by Cyrus.

### 1. Croesus and his allies.

a. Divine Oracles. b. Human Greeks.

[*Greece in the time of Croesus* = § II. A. B.

### 2. Croesus invades Cappadocia: ἡμάρτων τοῦ χρησμοῦ.

[*Special War-map of Asia Minor*: cf. B. 1.

[*The former War*: 591-585 B.C.

a. Advance. b. Campaign. c. Retreat.

### 3. Cyrus in Lydia: αὐτὸς ἄγγελος.

a. The portents. b. The surprise. c. The siege.

[*Why Sparta did not help Croesus* = § II. C. 3.

d. The fall of Sardis. e. The fate of Croesus.

## I. 92-94

92-3-4

94

## D. Appendix on Lydia and the Lydians.

a. Works of Art. b. Monuments. c. Customs.

[*A 'Lydian Theory' about the Etruscans.*]





I. 56-70 : 82 **II. GREECE IN THE TIME OF CROESUS.**

**A. Who are the Greeks ?** an introductory note on

1. Hellenic immigrants, illustrated by the Spartans.
2. Pelasgian aborigines, „ „ Athenians.

**B. Athens.**

Peisistratus recently established as sole ruler.

[*For Alcmaeonid Reaction see Bk. V. 55 ff.*]

**C. Sparta.**

1. Relations with neighbours : especially Tegea.

[*Lycurgus, the creator of historic Sparta.*]

2. Relations with Lydia.

[*Here comes the fall of Lydia = § I. C. 2.*]

3. Relations with Argos :—

Why Sparta did not help Croesus.

I. 95-140 **III. THE RISE OF PERSIA.**

[*Critical Note about Cyrus.*]

**A. The Assyrians.**

**B. The Medes.**

Deiokes : unites the Medes in a single State.

Phraortes : I. Assyrian War : unsuccessful.

Kyaxares : II. Assyrian War : indecisive.

[*Scythian Invasion : cf. Bk. IV. 1.*]

III. Assyrian War : successful.

[*Capture of Nineveh : projected but not described : see § V. 1 below.*]

Astyages : a. Legend of the birth of Cyrus.

b. Conspiracy of Cyrus and Harpagus.

c. Fall of the Median Kingdom.

**C. The Persians : their manners and customs :—**

Deities. 131 ; ritual, 132 ; home-life, 133.

society, 134 ; marriage-customs, 135.

education, 136 ; justice, 137 ; morality, 138.

language, 139 ; burial, 140 ; the magi. 140.

N.B. The close of ch. 140 refers back to the situation created in ch. 95. Since Lydia has fallen, Persia and Greece stand face to face.



#### I. 144-77 IV. THE PERSIAN CONQUEST OF IONIA.

##### A. Ionian negotiations after the fall of Sardis:

1. With Cyrus: Miletus alone makes good terms.  
[Description of Ionia.  
[Description of Acolis.
2. With Sparta: but in vain.

##### B. Cyrus withdraws, to meet other troubles: see § V.

1. Unrest in Lydia: revolt of Paktyas.\*
2. Ambiguous position of certain Greek towns.

##### C. Forward-Policy of Harpagus.

1. Ionia annexed: with special notes on the fate of  
Phocaea: the Pilgrim-Fathers: Alalia: cf.  
Bk. VI. 11, 17.  
Teos: safe transmigration to Abdera.  
Miletus: traffic with the enemy: cf. 141.  
[Samos: story reserved to Bk. III. 39 = § VI.

N.B. Review of the Situation:—

What else could Ionia have done?

- a. Policy of Evacuation and Despair: Bias of Priene.
- b. Policy of Federation, and Common-Sense: Thales (earlier).
2. Caria annexed. [Description of Caria, 171-2.  
[Description of Lycia, 173-5.
3. Lycia annexed: completing the conquest of Asia Minor.

#### V. THE BUILDING OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

This long section includes the rest of Bk. I, with II, III, IV (except the Samian parts of III): it explains why Persia refrained from activity in the West, between the annexations of Ionia (545 B.C.) and Samos (515 B.C.).

##### i. Babylon, the old rival of Media, conquered by Cyrus.

[Description of Assyria and Babylon.  
N.B. it is only a first draft for fuller  
Ἀσσύριοι λόγοι, promised 106, 184,  
and planned as counterpart to the  
Αἰγύπτιοι λόγοι which fill Bk. II.

##### ii. North-East Frontier: Massagetae checked by Cyrus.

[Description of the Massagetae.



## V. THE BUILDING OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE: contd.

II. 1-III. 38

### iii. South-West Frontier: Egypt; invaded by Cambyses (II. 1).

II. 2-182

2-35

36-98

99-182

99

148

178

[Description of Egypt:

*Geographical.*

*Anthropological.*

*Historical.*

*a. from native sources.*

*b. from external sources also.*

*c. Greeks in Egypt: Naucratis.*

N.B. These Αἰγύπτια λόγος seem disproportionate: but only because the Ἀσσύριοι λόγος above § V. 3 are so fragmentary.

III. 1-38

### Narrative of Cambyses' Conquest of Egypt.

39-60

[The Samian Episode (part i) = § VI. a-d.

III. 61-87

61-79

### iv. The Magian Revolt and the Usurpation of Darius.

#### 1. The Magian Revolt and Death of Cambyses: Anarchy.

80-82

[Essay on Forms of Government, in dialogue form.

*Otanes commends Democracy;*

*Megabyzus, Oligarchy;*

*Darius, Monarchy.*

*The moral is, a great empire needs a great king;  
and the great king is Darius.*

85-87

#### 2. Narrative of Darius' Usurpation.

III. 88-117

88

89-94

95

96

97

98-105

106-117

106

107-11

114

115-16

117

### v. Administrative Reforms of Darius.

#### 1. Satrapies, assessed for regular tribute.

*a. in Asia and Africa: [the actual empire.]*

[Note on conversion of Persian currency into Greek.

*b. in Europe: [no satrapies here as yet, but there will be:  
= prelude to § VII.]*

#### 2. Persia and other unassessed domains of the Great King.

India and the Gold-Supply; leading to a

[Geographical Survey of the Outlands (ἐσχατιαί).

*India, in the SE.*

*Arabia, „ S.*

*Aethiopia, „ SW.*

*Europe, „ W'-NW'-N.*

*Central Asia, „ NE.*



## V. THE BUILDING OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE: contd.

- vi. A Palace Intrigue: the conspiracy of Intaphernes;  
illustrating the perils of personal rule.

120-8

[*The Samian Episode (part ii)*] = § VI. e.

III. 129-38

- vii. Persian Exploration in the West.

Story of Demokedes,

illustrating the Persian Intelligence Department.

139-149

[*The Samian Episode (part iii)*] = § VI. f.

III. 150-9

- viii. Second Conquest of Babylon by Darius.

160

[*Note on the descendants of Zopyrus.*]

## VI. SAMOS, THE LAST FREE IONIAN TOWN.

III. 39-60

120-8

139-49

An episode illustrating Persian government at Sardis, told in  
'alternate chapters' with the Persian History in § V.

### A. The Rise of Samos.

39-43

- a. The prosperity of Samos: due to Polycrates.

40

[*Polycrates and Amasis: Omen of the King.*]

44-47

- b. The War between Samos and Sparta, in which Sparta was  
aided by Corinth.

48-53

[*Note on Corinthian affairs: cf. Bk. I. 23-4.*]

57-9

- c. The War between Samos, Siphnos, and Aegina, illustrating the  
complicated politics of the Aegean.

### B. The Glory of Samos.

60

- d. Benevolent despotism. Temple, harbour, and aqueduct.

61-119

[*The Magian Revolt*] = § V. iv.

### C. The Fall of Samos.

120-5

- e. The Treachery of Oroetes and Death of Polycrates

126-8

[*Nemesis: the fall of Oroetes.*]

129-38

[*The Story of Demokedes*] = § V. vii.

139-49

- f. The capture of Samos.

N.B. This is the first Greek town taken by Darius,  
i.e. Persia, now thoroughly consolidated, is  
once more on the move:  
= prelude to §§ VII-VIII.

N.B. European conquests foreshadowed in III. 96.





## VII. PERSIAN AGGRESSION IN EUROPE.

**A. Description of Scythia.** This long account of the Scythian North balances the account of the Libyan South in § VIII.

*a.* Historical: Who are the Scythians?

Scythian account,

Greek account,

Herodotus' own account.

*b.* Geographical: Where is Scythia?

1. Land Areas.

[*What lies beyond? cf. the 'Digression on Outland' (III. 106).*

*a.* The Great North East:

*a prospector's guide, Τάραῦρ ποταμὸν διαβάσει.*

*β.* The Arctic North:

*Hyperboreans here if anywhere.*

[*This raises large questions of continental symmetry, as to*

*(a) Asia. (b) Libya. (c) Europe.*

[*Geographic value of Names of Continents?*

2. Water Boundaries:—

Euxine Sea and Scythian Rivers.

*c.* Anthropological: How do the Scythians live?

1. Native Civilization:—Gods (59); Ritual (60); War (64); Divination (67-9); Oaths (70); Burial, &c. (71-5).

2. Foreign Influences: story of Skyles.

3. Statistic of Population: the arrow-head census.

4. Curiosities: [this section almost blank.]

## B. The Expedition of Darius.

*a.* Persian advance.

[*A Special War-Map of Scythia*, cf. 16-58.

*b.* Scythian opposition.

[*The Neighbours of the Scythians*, cf. 59-75.

*c.* Scythian plan of campaign: progress of the invasion.

*d.* Persian retreat: the Ionians at the Bridge.

[*Here is § VIII. Persian Aggression in Africa.*

## C. The Organization of the European Conquests:

[P.T.O.]



#### IV. 145-205 VIII. PERSIAN AGGRESSION IN AFRICA.

This is a pendant to § VII, and outflanks the south edge of the Greek world.

##### A. Greek Interests in the Cyrenaica.

- 145-9 a. Foundation of Thera, the metropolis of Cyrene.
- 150-8 b. Foundation of Cyrene. } A typical colony.
- 159-65 c. History of Cyrene.
- 165-7 d. Previous relations of Cyrene with Egypt.

##### B. Libya and the Libyans.

- 168-180 a. Ethnological survey along the coast.
- 181-5 b. Geographical survey through the oases.
- 186-96 c. Cultural survey :  
pastorals in plains east of Lake Tritonis.  
cultivators in western mountains.
- 198-9 d. Resources : (a) Kinyps (*Tripoli*).  
(b) Cyrenaica (*Benghazi*).

##### C. Conquest of Libya by Aryandes.

- 200-end Cyrene escapes: this is the pendant to the failure of Persian diplomacy in Macedon. Bk. V, 17-22.

#### VII. PERSIAN AGGRESSION IN EUROPE :—resumed after § VIII.

##### V. 1-28 C. Organization of the European Conquests. [see Bk. III, 96.

- 1-2 a. Perinthus, the Gateway into the Hebrus Valley.  
[*Sketch of the Thracians and their neighbours.*
- 3-10 b. Paconia, the Foreshore of the Strymon Valley.  
[*Anecdote showing the Paconian character.*
- 11-16 c. Macedon: Persian diplomacy foiled at last;  
[*since the Kings of Macedon are Greeks.*
- 17-22 d. Myrkinus: Darius retrieves a blunder;  
22 and withdraws with Histiaeus and Megabazus.
- 23-24 e. Ionia reorganized on a peace-footing:  
25 military and civil powers separated.
- 26 f. Imbros and Lemnos conquered by Otanes:  
28 Μετὰ δὲ, οὐ πολλὰν χιμῶρος, ἄνεσις κακῶν ἦν.

[The net result of §§ VII, VIII is that Darius has tried to outflank and envelop the Greek World to north and to south; and has been foiled on both hands by Cyrene and Macedon. *What will happen next?*



v. 28-VI. 51

**THE IONIAN REVOLT:** forming 'alternate chapters' with § X.  
'Contemporary Events in European Greece.'

v. 28-35

**A. Causes of Unrest.**

28 [29]

1. Miletus: [*Its recent internal history: union is strength.*]

30-34

2. Naxos: internal feud; Milesian intrigue; Persian ambition.

35

3. Histiaeus: a personal grievance, since Darius' blunder, § VII. C. d.

v. 36-116

**B. Outbreak of the Revolt.**

N.B. its character: (36) improvident: (37) anti-tyrannic.

a. Mission of Aristagoras to implicate European Greece.

38

[*The Situation in Sparta* = § X. A. below.

[39-48]

1. In Sparta he fails:

the reason is strategic: Persia is too far.

[49-52]

[*Vote on the Royal Road to Susa.*]

55-97

2. In Athens he succeeds:

the reason is political: Miletus is near akin.

[50-96]

[*The Situation in Athens* = § X. B. c.

98

3. In Paconia he restores the exiles.

b. Incidents of the Revolt.

99-102

1. The Burning of Sardis:

Athens, too late, sees its mistake.

103

2. The Revolt spreads to Hellespont, Caria, and Cyprus.

103-4

3. The news in Susa: Darius releases Histiaeus.

105-7

4. The Revolt suppressed in Cyprus:

108-16

showing briefly the futility of the whole movement.

v. 117-VI. 43

**C. Suppression of the Revolt.**

117-21

a. Outside Ionia:—in Hellespont, Caria, Aeolis.

in Thrace:

124-6

N.B. desertion and death of Aristagoras.)

VI. 1-5

b. In Ionia: N.B. Histiaeus has now arrived.

6-16

1. at sea: battle of Lade.

[17]

[*The fate of Dionysius the Phocaeon.*]

18-21

2. on land: siege of Miletus.

[21-25]

[*The effects of the fall of Miletus;*

*in the West, in Athens, in Samos.*

[26-30]

[*The fate of Histiaeus.*]

31-2

c. In the Loyal Islands: Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos.

[31]

[*Persian methods of pacification.*]

33

d. In the Thracian Chersonese: expulsion of Miltiades.

[34-41]

[*His family history, and Athenian origin.*]



[IX. THE IONIAN REVOLT:—continued.

VI. 42-94

**D. The New Forward Policy.**

42

- a.* Reorganization of the Western Satrapies :  
by Artaphernes ; reassessment :  
compulsory arbitration.

43

by Mardonius ; home-rule in the Greek cities.

44

- b.* Persian advance resumed in Europe :  
Thasos annexed : Mardonius in Macedon.

45

- c.* Momentary checks ; defeat and wreck at Mt. Athos.  
Futile revolt of Thasos.

46-7

[*Note on the Thasian Mines.* 47.

48

- d.* Persian Envoys sent to European Greece.

49

Aegina and the other islands medize.

50

Athens induces Sparta to intervene.

51-93

[*The Situation in Greece continued:* = § X. D.

44-48, 94

- e.* Punitive Expedition against Eretria and Athens.

[see § XI. below.

**X. CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN EUROPEAN GREECE.**

V. 39-48

**A. In Sparta :** to explain the failure of Aristagoras, § IX. B. a. 1.

39-42

Birth and Accession of Cleomenes : 'a genius akin to madness.'

42-48

[*The fate of Dericus his half-brother and rival.*

47

[*Note on his companion, Philip the Fair.*

**B. In Athens :** to explain the success of Aristagoras, § IX. B. a. 2.

55-65

- a.* Expulsion of the Peisistratidae [resuming story dropped Bk. I. 64.

1. Hipparchus assassinated by Gephyraeans.

57

[*Who were the Gephyraeans?*

58

[*Note on Phoenician Influence in Greece.*

59-61

[*Examples of Cadmean Script.*

2. Hippias expelled by Alcmaeonidae,

62

[*Who were the Alcmaeonidae?* cf. 71 ; VI. 125.

63-4

with Delphic and Spartan aid,  
first, by sea (Anchimolius) ;  
second, by land (Cleomenes).

65

[*Who were the Peisistratidae?* cf. Bk. I. 64.

66-71

- b.* Party Politics in Athens, after the Fall of the Peisistratidae.

[N.B. At this point (66) the treatment changes ;  
as the personality of Cleomenes predominates.





[X. CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN GREECE: contd.]

C. The Expansion of Athens, and Cleomenes' attempts to check it.

a. By expelling the Peisistratidae (as above § X. B. a.).

N.B. This was against the traditional policy of Sparta.

b. By expelling Cleisthenes and the Reformers (= § X. B. b.).

1. Party Politics in Athens: Cleisthenes and Isagoras.

[Who was Isagoras?

[Who was Cleisthenes? (a) on his mother's side,  
he takes after Cleisthenes of Sikyon: VI. 126.

2. Reform: Cleisthenes' annexes the People to his party'.

[The Reforms of Cleisthenes: outline only.

3. Reaction: Isagoras, with Cleomenes, expels the Reformers.

[Who was Cleisthenes? (b) on his father's side,  
Alcmaeonids are under the Curse of Kylon.

4. The Reformers momentarily appeal to Persia: cf. 96 below.  
but are recalled to Athens, to replace Isagoras

c. By attempting to restore Isagoras.

1. Third Spartan Intervention: for *First* and *Second* see § X. B  
assisted by Thebes and Calchis, enemies of Athens.  
balked by Corinth, and Demaratus the Other King.

[First Note on the Spartan Double Kingship.

[Retrospect of Spartan Invasions of Attica.

∴ 2. Athenian reprisals: Democracy in action

a. Thebes and Calchis: the 'Double Battle' crushes Calchis.

[Note on the Double-Battle Monument.

[Note in defence of ἰσθμοῦ.

b. Thebes brings in Aegina.

[Digression on the Old Feud between Aegina and Athens.

[Note on Ionian and Dorian dress.

c. Aegina brings in Cleomenes again.

∴ d. By a further attempt to restore Hippias: 1. Debate at the Isthmus.  
Spartan proposition: Corinthian opposition.

[Illustrated by the Tyranny of Kypselus and Periander.

Hippias' warning to Corinth, the friend of Athens.

2. Hippias retires to Macedon, Sigaeum, Sardis.

[How the Athenians won Sigaeum: Periander again.

3. Persia takes up the cause of Hippias:

[what will Cleomenes do now?]

[At this point the story breaks off, for now Aristagoras arrives, V. 97. Cleomenes has  
refused him aid, V. 49; Athens consents, V. 97; again, what will Cleomenes do now?]



[X. CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN GREECE : continued.

D. The Tragedy of Cleomenes : Κλεομένης Μαινόμενος.

[*The Argument* : Cleomenes, foreseeing the expansion of Athens, has used all means to repress it : but his instruments, Hippias, Aegina, [perhaps also Thebes] have sold themselves to Persia. He is therefore in this dilemma :—

if he represses Athens now, it must be hand-in-hand with Persia.

if he repels Persia now, it must be hand-in-hand with Athens.

51 a. Cleomenes adopts the Larger Policy :  
but the Other King takes the other side.

52 ∴ b. Cleomenes quarrels with Demaratus.

52-60 [Second Note on the Spartan Double Kingship,  
52-4 its origin, and that of the royal family.  
55-8 its constitutional position and privileges.

59-60 [Non-Hellenic parallels to Spartan customs.

61-6 and finds means to depose him.

61-4 [Who was Demaratus ?

N.B. the flaw in his title.

67-70 Demaratus, deposed, but still dangerous, is forced to leave Sparta :

N.B. He too goes to Persia : see Bk. VII. 3. 101, &c.

71-2 Leotychides, his successor, is an accomplice of Cleomenes.

72 [His grandson, Archidamnus, king in Hdt.'s time.

72 [Leotychides' disgrace and death.

73 c. Cleomenes can now intervene freely in Aegina, with Leotychides.  
and all is going well, when—

74-84 d. Cleomenes loses his reason, and dies.

75-6 [Why did Cleomenes go mad ?

the popular view : Athenian view :

the Argive view :

[76-82] [Digression on the Argive War.

84 the Spartan view : he died of drink.

e. Consequently the Smaller Policy prevails.

85 Sparta supports Aegina against Athens.

86 Leotychides the turn-coat reproaches Athens for bad faith.

87 [Herodotean irony : *The Story of Glaucus*.

∴ Renewed war between Athens and Aegina :  
tension between Athens and Sparta.

[N.B. Athens' extremity is Persia's unconscious opportunity :

ὁ δὲ Πέρσης τὸ ἐκπυρρῶς ἐποίησε, see § XI.



## XI. MARATHON.

### A. The Expedition of Datis and Artaphernes.

- the plan of campaign.  
 the advance : from Cilicia to Samos, Naxos and Delos.  
 [Note on the Earthquake in Delos.  
 [Retrospective Note on the Signs of the Times.  
 from Delos to Carystus, and Eretria :  
 Fate of the Athenian cleruchy in Chalcis.  
 the siege and surrender of Eretria.  
 the landing at Marathon.  
 [N.B. *Hippias is their guide.*

### B. The Preparations in Athens.

- the march to Marathon : Miltiades.  
 [Note on the family of Miltiades.  
 the appeal to Sparta : Pheidippides runs in vain.  
 [Note : *Pan is with the Athenians.*  
*Hippias' Dream is against the Persians.*  
 the volunteers from Plataea.  
 [Note on the Plataean Alliance.

### C. The Battle of Marathon.

- the council of war.  
 [Note on the position of the Polémarch.  
 the battle, and the forced march to Athens.  
 [Note on the Losses, and the Prodigies.  
 the return of the Persians.  
 [Note on the Delian Statue, and Attic Delion  
 [Note on the Eretrian Captives.  
 the arrival of the Spartans.  
 the problem of the shield, and the defence of the Alcmaeonidae.  
 [Notes on the Alcmaeonidae :—  
*their wealth : Alcmaeon and Croesus.*  
*their great match : Agariste's Wedding.*  
*their chiefs : Cleisthenes, Xanthippus, Pericles.*

### D. The Fall of Miltiades :

- his failure at Paros.  
 his trial.  
 [Note : *this is another Alcmaeonid move.*  
 his former success at Lemnos condones his failure.  
 [Note on Pelasgians in Lemnos and Attica.











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